President Buchanan and Gov. Walker\_The Case as i

Stands. The Richmond South quotes passages from Governor Walker's Topeka speech, delivered on the 9th of June at Delhi. Sir Henry Lawrence was in Command of last, and from the recent reply of the President to the memorial of forty New England Divines, to show that the position taken by Walker, is not that approved of which the British have to contend-the terribly destrucby the President. The South evidently maintains its tive climate of the central plains of India. One by one

Mr. Walker, in his Topeka speech before referred to,

"My doctrine is this: that in the future, when the Constitution shall be submitted to the vote of the citizens of Kansas, it shall be submitted to the vote of the whole people. do not mean those who are now registered under the territo-15th of March last, but I mean the whole people of Kansas, not only those who are here now, but those who will be here

Mr. Buchanan, in his recent letter, speaking of the position of things in Kansas, and the steps leading to the movement for a State Constitution, says:

"In the opinion of the territorial legislature of Kansas the time had arrived for entering the Union, and they accordframing a State Constitution. This law was fair and just in its provisions. It conferred the right of suffrage on 'every bona fide inhabitant of the Territory;' and, for the preventing fraud, and the intrusion of citizens of near or distant States, most properly confined this right to those who had resided therein three months previous to the election. Here a fair opportunity was presented for all the qualified resident citizens of the Territory, to whatever side they might | depended on. have previously belonged, to participate in the election, and to express their opinions at the ballot box on the question But numbers of lawless men still continued to resist the territorial government. They refused either to be the publication of which is to be commenced at Knoxregistered or to vote; and the members of the convention were elected, legally and properly, without their intervention. The convention will soon assemble to perform the solemn duty Irish exile, assisted by Col. Wm. G. Swann. of framing a constitution for themselves and their posterity and in the state of incipient rebellion which still exists in United States, should this become necessary, in defending the convention against violence whilst framing the constitution, and in protecting the 'bona fide inhabitants' qualified to vote under the provisions of this instrument in the free to them for their approbation or rejection.

his inaugural.

the legally qualified citizens, we have never been able to paper will be an able and a valuable addition to the join with those opposed to that submittal. When the periodical press of the South. news of Gov. Walker's speeches reached us, we were approaching the time when the people of North Carolina or rejecting an amendment to their constitution. Could we respondence which recently took place between the Predesire to refuse the people of Kanzas a right we claimed sident of the United States, and certain parties in Confor ourselves? When we went up to deposit our ballot necticut—D. D.'s., L. L. D.'s., Honorables and Reverof "Approved" and some others theirs of "Not Approved ends. The part borne by the Connecticut individuals ed," the majority of which, on one side or the other, was to is in the shape of a memorial herewith published. Mr. decide whether a certain change should be made in our or- Buchanan's letter is above all praise in tone, sentiment ganic law, how could we range ourselves against a simi- and principle. lar course being pursued in Kansas, when the bona fide To his Excellency James Buchanan, citizens came to act upon their constitution. As a mere matter of opinion then, we have always favoured the sub- electors of the State of Connecticut, respectfully offer to mittal of the Constitution of Kauzas to a vote of the ac- your Excellency this their MEMORIAL tual, bona fide, legally registered citizens. But we have at the same time warmly condemned the threat by Governor Walker that if the convention did not pursue a rulers. particular course in this matter, " the Constitution would be, and ought to rejected by Congress." Governor Walker now says that he never meant that any but actual citizens, legally qualified under the existing territorial laws, of Kansas to obey laws not their own, nor of the United should have the right of voting on the constitution of States, but laws which it is notorious, and established ing a constitution for themselves and their posterity Kanzas. We are glad to see that he has got right on upon evidence, they never made, and rulers they never and in the state of incipient rebellion which still exists

His argument against slavery in Kanzas could not have been misunderstood, and cannot be explained away. | derogation of our national character, as violating in its An argument for it, would have been equally wrong.-He was there to hold the scales even between contending parties-he was not there as counsel for one side or the

anything. The convention will do what they deem right. Mr. Walker, under the orders of the President, will carry out the law, and make fewer speeches, and whatever may be the action of the people at the polls, it will be cheerfully submitted to by the country whenever convinced that such action embodies the will of a majority of the people of the territory, legally expressed.

Hon. Edward Stanly. We have before us reports of two speeches made by Mr. Stanly, Black Republican Candidate for Governor of California, the first made at Music Hall in San Francisco—the last in front of the Dawson House, on Front Street, Sacramento. We regret to say that they more than bear out all that we stated briefly some weeks since. They are not bogus. The report of the San Francisco speech, was cut from a San Francisco paper and enclosed in a letter received by a gentleman here from a Wilmingtonian now in California, a personal admirer, or former admirer of Mr. Stanly. We have neither time nor space to insert any long extracts to-day. We merely call attention to the exquisite modesty of the opening paragraph of his Sacramento speech,-which is as fol-

portance to us all, and I beg you to give me your calm atention for a while, and if silence is preserved, I shall be able to make myself heard, and if not, of course not. Gentlemen-I have long and constantly sought to keep out of | States, but laws which it is notorious, and established public positions in California and elsewhere. I have never ought'a nomination, and in running away from public life, Carolina, I thought I was coming to a country where I would represent that I am "openly held up and proclaimed, to be entirely unacquainted with politicians, and could open a to the great derogation of our national character, as vi should remain in that position.

We rather think Mr. Stanly will never have to leave North Carolina again for that reason.

now used as such.

The vault, which is a solio brick structure, with a stone door, securely wedged, and Josed with plaster, was ical facts. To these facts let us refer. broken open by forcing the door out 12 means of a piece of thick scantling passed through the rmg of the door and used as a purchase. Out of six coffins in the vault three were broken open, and of two of these, the contents were turned out, and the third was turned bottom up- ernor, secretary of the Territory, chief justice, two assowards.

guilty of the wanton desecration of the remains and last ashes of deceased relatives.

to have the contents of the vault removed to a less ex- cial duties, Congress had recognised this legislature, in posed place as soon as he can make suitable arrange- different forms and by different enactments. The delements to that end-perhaps within the coming twelve months. We trust that no repetition of this outrage day previous to my inauguration. In fact, I found the effects of the fall. will shock his feelings, or cast disgrace upon its perpe- government of Kansas as well established as that of any

received at Augusta, Georgia, during the month of August. It came, we suppose, from Tennessee and Georgia, stitution, to "take care that the laws be faithfully exeand was intended for the ports of Charleston and Sa- cuted?" It was for this purpose, and this alone, that I The Know-Nothings have elected their municipal offi-

The Climate.

When the mutiny broke out in India, one of the first items of news was the death of General Anson, the British Commander-in-chief. The Vanderbilt, just arrived at New York, brings news of the death of Gen. Barnard, and Sir Henry Lawrence. Gen. Barnard was in Command of the forces operating againt the revolted Sepoys another important division of the Army. These deaths object of contempt in the eyes of the people? And yet indicate the advances of one of the great enemies with the Commanders of their armies drop off, and if these men, in some sort acclimated, yield so soon to the fatigues of active duty in the field during a Summer campaign, we may well conceive what is likely to be the fate of men drafted to India from all parts of the world. deplored? This would, indeed, have been to violate my Some from their barracks in the cool climate of the rial law-I do not mean those who were residing here on the British Islands, some from the provinces in America, some from the fortresses of the Mediterranean, some from next fall as actual residents—that they, the people over the Mauritius, but all from places comparatively heal-civil law, reflects no credit upon the character of our jority of their votes, shall decide for themselves what shall be their constitution and what shall be their social institube a less enemy to contend with, than the climate .-It is true, Sir Colin Campbell is an old Indian fighter, and may be able to stand the fatigues and malarial influences to which he may be subjected, but that affords no guarantee for the health of his troops, fresh from Euingly passed a law to elect delegates for the purpose of rope, or from other temperate and healthful latitudes, and upon Europeans alone can any dependence be placed, for the work to be done is not the quelling of a mutiny, but the re-conquest of an Empire. We suppose it is

The "Southern Citizen" is the name of a new paper ville, Tennessee, by John Mitchell, the distinguished

Mr. Mitchell's talents as a writer, are two well Kansas, it is my imperative duty to employ the troops of the known to require comment. For vigor and purity of style and cogeney of argument he has no superior. In late their domestic institutions in their own way, subject movement has been made. We sincerely trust that a controversy with Henry Ward Beecher, the great gun only to the constitution of the United States." As a such facts can be placed before our people as will warexercise of the right of suffrage when it shall be submitted of abolition theology and pulpit politics was essentially silenced. Neither his acquired learning nor his native It is evident then that the President does not approve | calibre fitted him for a contest with the stronger, manlier of the opinions expressed in the Topeka speech, upon the and better disciplined intellect of Mitchell, who has made question of sufirage. He does not go as Gov. Walker the Constitution his study as bearing upon the political did for demanding that the constitution shall be submit- rights of Slavery, and familiarized himself with Scriptuted to "all the actual resident settlers" who may be in ral and profane history with reference to its moral and In regard to submitting the constitution to a vote of Slavery is an institution. We think Mr. Mitchell's

Correspondence.

The Washington Union of Thursday publishes a Co

PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES. THE UNDERSIGNED, citizens of the United States, and

The fundamental principle of the constitution of the United States and of our political institutions is, that the people shall make their own laws and elect their own

We see with grief, if not with astonishment, that Gov. Walker, of Kansas, openly represents and proclaims that the President of the United States is employing through im an army, one purpose of which is to force the people

We represent, therefore, that by the foregoing your excellency is openly held up and proclaimed, to the great most essential particular the solemn oath which the Pre sident has taken to support the constitution of this Union We call attention further to the fact that your excellency is, in like manner, held up to this nation, to all mankind, and to all posterity, in the attitude of "levy-We don't think the whole matter has amounted to ing war against [a portion of] the United States" by employing arms in Kansas to uphold a body of men. nd a code of enactments purporting to be legislative. but which never had the election nor sanction, nor con

sent, of the people of the Territory. We earnestly represent to your excellency that we also have taken the oath to obey the constitution; and our excellency may be assured that we shall not refrain from the prayer that Almighty God will make your dministration an example of justice and beneficence, and with His terrible majesty protect our people and our

This memorial is signed by Professor Silliman of Yale College, and a large number of the Professors and

Washington City, August 15, 1857. Gentlemen: On my recent return to this city, after a fortnight's absence, your memorial, without date, was placed in my hands, through the agency of Mr. Horatio King, of the Post Office Department, to whom it had been intrusted. From the distinguished source whence proceeds, as well as its peculiar character, I have deemed it proper to depart from my general rule in such cases, and to give it an answer.

You first assert that "the fundamental principle of the constitution of the United States and of our political institutions is that the people shall make their own laws and elect their own rulers." You then express your grief and astonishment that I should have violated I am expected to address you upon subjects of vital im- this principle, and, through Gov. Walker, have employed an army, "one purpose of which is to force the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own, nor of the United upon evidence, they never made, and rulers they never elected." And, as a corollary from the foregoing, you new career for myself in an honorable and meritorious pro-fession. It has not pleased the people of California that which the President has taken to support the constitution

These are heavy charges, proceeding from gentlemen of your high character, and, if well founded, ought to our cis-Atlantic periodicals, and may therefore be 1...ore the amount of the loss by way of destruction to properconsign my name to infamy. But in proportion to their gravity, common justice, to say nothing of Christian led (propular) interest. What is called (propular) interest. What is called (propular) interest. Friday, the 28th at., an outrage was committed at or charity, required that before making them you should on the family vault of Mr. Francis M. James, of a char- have clearly ascertained that they were well founded. acter that we regret, for the good name of our town, to If not, they will rebound with withering condemnation reach, we fear much for its commercial success. Liter be under the local to the good name of our town, to upon their authors. Have you performed this preliminature with us must address itself to the mass. Our nary duty towards the man who, however unworthy, is uated near the Yorth Eastern limit of town, on a lot hary duty towards the man who, however unworthy, is the Chief Magistrate of your country? If so, either public is a reading public beyond and above that of any known as the Rechaban Burying Ground, though not you or I am laboring under a strange delusion. Should this prove to be your case, it will present a memorable erature for the mass of the people is higher than for the example of the truth that political prejudice is blind even masses in any other country. But there is no other to the existence of the plainest and most palpable histor-

When I entered upon the duties of the presidential office, on the 4th of March last, what was the condition of Kansas? This Territory had been organized under lean for a support. With us, literature, unprofessional the act of Congress of 30th May, 1854, and the government in all its branches was in full operation. A govciate justices, a marshal, and district attorney had been | medium. We cannot envy the feelings of any one who would be appointed by my predecessor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and were all engaged in disof members of the territorial legislature and of the laws of the speculators than to any natural cause. We understand that it has been Mr. James' intention passed by them; but at the time I entered upon my offiother Territory. Under these circumstances, what was my duty? Was it not to sustain this government? to WHEAT.—Upwards of five millions of bushels were protect it from the violence of lawless men, who were determined either to rule or ruin? to prevent it from depository at Wilmington, N. C., \$1,746 46.

ordered a millitary force to Kansas, to act as a posse cers in Wilmington, Delaware.

comitatus in aiding the civil magistrate to carry the law into execution.

The condition of the Territory at the time, which I need not portray, rendered this precaution absolutely necessa-In this state of affairs, would I not have been justly condemned, had I left the marshal and other officers of a like character impotent to execute the process and judg- connected with the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigaments of courts of justice established by Congress, or by tion. the territorial legislature under its express authority, and thus have suffered the government itself to become an Kansas to obey laws not their own, nor of the United States:" and for doing which you have denounced me as having violated my solemn oath. I ask, what else could I have done or ought I to have done? Would Company you have desired that I should abandon the territorial government, sanctioned as it had been by Congress, to matter at all, acknowledges the importance of securing llegal violence, and thus renew the scenes of civil war and bloodshed which every patriot in the country had oath of office, and to fix a damning blot on the charac- dence to the gentlemen now at the work. All concede

ter of my administration. I most cheerfully admit that the necessity for sending a military force to Kansas, to aid in the execution of the guilty. Whence did this necessity arise? A portion of | tion would assuredly fail. Much as our people are emthe peope of Kansas, unwilling to trust to the ballot-box. -the certain American remedy for the redress of all grievances-undertake to create an independent government for themselves. Had this attempt proved success- benefits likely to accrue from the opening of this work, ful, it would, of course, have subverted the existing gov- should be lightly rejected. It demands at the hands of ernment, prescribed and recognized by Congress, and substituted a revolutionary government in its stead. This was a usurpation of the same character as it would be for a portion of the people of Connecticut to undertake cient to convince the judgments of voters that the hopes to establish a separate government within its chartered and expectations of the Directors are well founded—if limits, for the purpose of redressing any grievance, real or imaginary, of which they might have complained against understood by this time that not a single Hindoo can be the legitimate State government. Such a principle, if carried into execution, would destroy all lawful anthority that a regard for their own best interests will lead them and produce universal anarchy.

> I ought to specify more particularly a condition of affairs, which I have embraced only in general terms, requiring the presence of a military force in Kansas. The Congress of the United States had most wisely declared it to be "the true intent and meaning of this act (the act | ing to take the judgment of General Washington himself organizing the territory) not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regunatural consequence, Congress has also prescribed by the same act that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State it "shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission.'

Slavery existed at that period, and still exists in Kanpoint has at last been finally decided by the highest tribunal known to our laws. How it could have ever been enjoyment by prohibiting them from taking into it whatsoever is recognised to be property by the common confor themselves whether they will continue, modify, or abolish slavery. To them, and to them alone, does this question belong, free from all foreign interference.

accordingly passed a law to elect delegates for the pur-household. pose of framing a State constitution. This law was fair and just in its provisions. It conferred the right of suffrage on "every bona fide inhabitant of the Territory and, for the purpose of preventing fraud, and the intrusion months previous to the election. Here a fair opportunity was presented for all the qualified resident citizens continued to resist the regular territoral government .-They refused either to be registered or to vote; and the

in Kansas, it is my imperative duty to employ the troops of the United States, should this become necessary, in the constitution, and in protecting the "bona fide inhabitants" qualified to vote under the provisions of this instrument, in the free exercise of the right of suffrage when it shall be submitted to them for their approbation

I have entire confidence in Gov. Walker that the troops will not be employed except to resist actual aggression or in the execution of the laws; and this not until the power of the civil magistrate shall prove unatrust, of my God.

I thank you for the assurance that you will "not readministration an example of justice and beneficence. You can greatly assist me in arriving at this blessed consummation by exerting your influence in allaying the existing sectional excitement on the subject of slavery, and which, if it could succeed in attaining its object, would ruin the slave as well as his master. This would life I feel how inadequate I am to perform the duties of my high station without the continued support of Divine harmony among the people of the several States.

Yours, very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN

Rev. NATHANIEL W. TAYLOR, D. D. Rev. Theodore D. Woolsey, D. D., LL. D.

Hon. HENRY DUTTON.

Rev. DAVID SMITH, D. D. Rev. J. Hawes, D. D., and others.

Russell's Magazine for September is on our table. It is, as usual, neatly printed, and presents a led "popular" interest. Whatever its literary success may be-however high an intellectual standard it may other nation or people on earth, and the standard of litclass possessed of elegant leisure and exclusive scholarship, upon which abstruse and recondite literature can

charging their respective duties. A code of laws had sugar importers of Baltimore, have failed. Liabilities

U. S. Funds .- Nett amount in Treasury subject to draft on the 24th August, 1857, \$19,587,223 50. In

The Black Republicans have carried Vermont.

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER .- TOWN MEETING .-It will be seen that, at the request of a number of freeholders, his honor, the Mayor, has issued a call for a meeting of citizens, to be held at the Court House, this, Saturday, afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, on matters

We are glad that this meeting has been called. We trust that its action may lead to a full and fair underthis is what you designate as forcing "the people of standing of the matter which now most immediately engages the attention of our citizens-we mean that of a subscription by the town of \$25,000 to the stock of that

> Every citizen of town, who has thought about the Fear and Deep River valley. No one refuses his confito them integrity, honesty, and business capacity; yet, as the matter now stands, without further light upon the subject, we could have no doubt of the barrassed, no proposition that offers a fair and reasonable prospect for securing even one-half of the anticipated our citizens a fair and impartial examination. If the result of that examination be to furnish evidence suffiafter that examination, our citizens arrive at the same conclusions to which the directors have come, we think to vote for extending the amount of aid asked for. But such has been the history of the work-so many the disappointments which have been met, that we really question whether the great body of the public would be willupon trust with reference to any matter connected with it. Such being the state of the case, we are glad that this rant them in concurring in opinion with the conclusion to which the officers of the Company have come.

Daily Journal, 5th inst.

Queen Victoria pays her barber—we mean her as, under the constitution of the United States. This hair-dresser—ten thousand dollars a year. The man is a great artiste. Understands his profession, to a hair .-Kanzas when the vote is taken, as Mr. Walker did in practical bearings, verifying the teachings of the past seriously doubted is a mystery. If a confederation of sovby the actual observation of the present in a State where ereign States acquire a new Territory at the expense of He was to be in attendance at a certain hour, and to their common blood and treasure, surely one set of the fulfil his engagement, it was necessary that he should partners can have no right to exclude the other from its leave in a certain train. He arrived at the depot a minute too late-the train was gone. The unfortunate stitution. But when the people—the bona fide residents man stamped and swore most barber-ously. His hair of such Territory-proceed to frame a State constitution, stood on end-his place would be lost. An idea entered and a copy forwarded to the family of the deceased. then it is their right to decide the important question his head, smoothing down his ruffled locks like a pound of bear's grease. He hired an extra train for himselfhe rode down to Windsor in state-he arrived in time In the opinion of the territorial legislature of Kansas, to shave—that is to "fix up" Queen Victoria's hairthe time had arrived for entering the Union, and they he was still a member of the Court—an officer of the

> HE FELT CHEAP.—A nervous grocer at Newark, New Jersey, had \$640 in bills, and, fearful of robbers, of citizens of near or distant States, most properly con- placed it in a measure of oats for safe keeping. His fined this right to those who had resided therein three horse ate it, by way of dessert, with his next meal.-That horse didn't pay for his feed—he didn't reward the of the Territory, to whatever organization they might manificent horsepitality of his owner, who might be said have previously belonged, to participate in the election, to have done something like sowing wild oats. Didn't and to express their opinions at the ballot-box on the that grocer curse his own eyes, and the horse's "innards question of slavery. But numbers of lawless men still and eating aparatus, and wish that his meal had choked that respectable equine quadruped. Moral-Don't put will soon assemble to perform the solemn duty of fram- the measure, because if you do, you will be \$640 poorer. eternity alone can sever.

The Steamer Clyde which left Quebec on the 22nd ult., bound for Glasgow, was wrecked on the 24th defending the convention against violence whilst framing on Peroquet Reef. Passengers and crew taken to Liverpool on the Steamer Anglo-Saxon.

> Judge Curtis has resigned his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Terrible and Fatal Accident!-Explosion of a Steam Boiler ... Four persons killed and four wounded. On Tuesday evening last, about 3 o clock, the boiler attached to the Steam Saw-mill of Messrs. Golding & vailing. Following the example of Mr. Madison to- Wallace, in the Northern part of this County, a few wards the Hartford Convention, illegal and dangerous miles from Germanton, exploded, instantly killing four combinations, such as that of the Topeka convention, persons and severely wounding four others. A friend will not be disturbed, unless they shall attempt to per- who visited the scene of the disaster has kindly furnished form some act which will bring them into actual collision us with the facts, from which we learn that the names with the constitution and the laws. In that event, they of the killed are, John Wallace superintendent of the shall be resisted and put down by the whole power of Mill; Abner Pryor, a neighbor, on a visit to the the government. In performing this duty I shall bave mill, and Wm. B. Powers and Gabriel Jones, hands. the approbation of my own conscience, and, as I humbly Mr. James Tally was mortally wounded, and is not expected to recover; Mr. John Brown is very much injured, but it is thought will survive; and Benjamin frain from the prayer that Almighty God will make my Jones and Hartwell Sapp are both scalded, but not dan-

The explosion was a most terrific one. One half of the boiler was burst into fragments, and the other part, tance of twenty-five feet from the ground.

Messrs. Wallace and Pryor were sitting on a log, a Providence; yet, placing my trust in Him, and in Him alone, I entertain a good hope that He will enable me to when the explosion took place. Their bodies were both render me an humble instrument in restoring peace and distance of forty yards, where it struck a tree. The body of Mr. Pryor was also thrown a considerable distance. The head and face of Mr. Powers was literally torn to pieces, though the body was not much mangled. The body of Mr. Jones bears fewer marks of injury than those of the others who were killed. Mr. Tally is so much burned and injured that he cannot possibly survive; but the other three, Messrs. Brown, Jones and Sapp, will in all probability recover.

Our information states that the scene of the accident an insufficiency of water in the boiler.

Winston Sentinel. N. B. Since writing the above, we learn that Mr. ordinary land. Tally has expired.

WILD LANDS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The folly of supposing that high prices for wild lands in the far west, can be maintained after the speculative fever is checked. may be seen in the large quantities of fertile lands in the old States, and much nearer the best markets, which per, you may give it to the public; it may at least elicit the standard by which success can be secured. There is no are sold at lower prices than have been asked for wild attention of others more competent, and who may prove lands in the West, so distant that transportation to mar- more successful. As to my own part, I am satisfied, that ket will in all ordinary seasons absorb nearly all the with proper cultivation and good fixtures for extracting and value of the produce. A writer in the Philadelphia boiling the juice, successful results may confidently be extroducing. I heard the distinguished gentleman on the lean for a support. With us, literature, unprofessional in its character, must meet some popular want, square in less than a day's ride by rail, of Philadelphia or New Yours truly, with some popular taste, or fail. There is hardly a York, are some of the best coal, timber and tillage lands in the country, and yet there "the dun deer lies down of lands known as sugar camp lands, still superior, a party faithfully, satisfactorily and fearlessly. chocolate loam free from stones. The whole is well watered and has numerous fine mill sites.

could contain the immense dresses they wore.

For the Journal. WILMINGTON, Sept. 5th, 1857. Pursuant to the advertised call of the Mayor upon the citizens of the town of Wilmington, to assemble for the purpose of expressing their opinions upon the question of giving corporate aid to the extent of \$25,000 to the Cape Fear and to complete the works now in progress. His honor, the Mayor, as chairman, briefly explained the object of the meeting, which was fully organized by the choice of Wm. L.

Pitts and Talcott Burr, Jr., as secretaries: Whereupon, the President of the Company, James Cassidey, Esq., entered into a statement of its affairs, and in a few plain and impressive remarks, recommended the citizens to grant the required aid. He was followed by Col. John McRae, who addressed the meeting feelingly and forcibly-pointing out the errors committed by Directors heretofore, and recommending the appropriation, as by doing so, in his opinion, it an outlet through this port, for the rich trade of the Cape | would enable the Directors to go forward and finish the work, if not permanently, yet answering temporarily the purpose,-the great practical purpose of getting the Coal and Iron to market, thus silencing the skeptical. His remarks, as also those of the President, were listened to with great attention. Thos. Loring, Esq., then addressed the meeting in a few appropriate and well-timed remarks, wherecountry. But let the blame fall upon the heads of the result of the vote, if immediately taken. The subscrip- in he'deprecated any delay in the required aid, and glowingly depicted the trials and embarrassments of the citizens But forward now, my gallant bands, o'er stream, and brush of Wilmington, when in former times, shoulder to shoulder, they carried forward other great works of internal improvements. He exhorted her citizens in this emergency, to per-

General Alex. McRae then offered the following resolution, which was discussed by Messrs. A. J. DeRosset, Jr., and J.

A. Taylor, Esq., and carried unanimously: Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed by the chairman (at his leisure) to visit and examine the works beonging to the Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement Co., and to make report of the condition of the same prior to the election to be held on the 21st inst., and that their expenses be paid by the town.

The meeting then adjourned. O. G. PARSLEY, Ch'n.

WM. L. PITTS, Sect's. T. BURR, Jr.,

For the Journal. At a meeting of the officers and members of Cape Fear Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F., held at their Hall, Sept. 1st, 1857, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted: Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to remove from us by death our beloved brother, T. L. Guess, who, from the nfancy of our Lodge has, by his example in the daily walk of life, in the faithful discharge of the moral and social duties of man, so faithfully illustrated the principles of Odd

Fellowship, therefore Resolved, That while we deplore the loss our Lodge has ustained by the death of Brother Guess, we humbly submit to the decree of our Father, and will ever cherish a kind recollection of his many virtues and good deeds as a brother of

Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with the afflicted relatives of the deceased, and tender them our heartfelt con-

Resolved. That the Lodge-room be clad in mourning, and the members wear the badge of mourning for 30 days. Besolved, That the above be published in the town papers, W. L. SMITH,

Sec'y Cape Fear Lodge No. 2. Wilmington, Sept. 1, 1857.

For the Journal. PHILANTHROPIC HALL, N. C. Aug. 15th., 1857. Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from this life James C. Dobbin, late Secretary of the Navy, the Philanthropic Society, sharing in the general sorrow which this melancholly event must produce, is desirous of manifesting its sensibility on this occasion! Therefore

Resolved, That as members of a Society, to which he ever evinced the strongest attachment, and as young men, who duly appreciated the features of his character, we do sincerely lament the death of one, who, while among us, ever stood as a living example of what a Man, and a Christian | The two moulded plinths, \$77 06; the two jambs, with ought to be, and now that the Silver cord has been loosed, brackets, \$2,467 34; the enriched lintel, \$187 16; the the Golden bowl broken, we may well be proud of him even architrave, \$222 50; and the cornice, \$1,122 33. as he lies in death, for it affords us no little pleasure to know that in that he is dead, he dieth not to insignificance and members of the convention were elected, legally and \$640 in bills in a measure of oats for safe keeping, and forgetfulness, but ever will live in the hearts of the people properly, without their intervention. The convention then let your horse eat the whole arrangement except of his country, endeared to them as he was, by ties which 2,000; the estimated cost of the marble, \$260; the cut-

> Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved family, participating entirely in the feeling which follows them into retirement, and as a testimony of our high appreciation of him, whose loss they now mourn, do offer to them, in behalf of the Philanthropic Society, the expression of our sincerest regret under their deep affliction, trusting that he, who has promised to be a "Father to the Fatherless," and whose hand "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," may bring to their relief the consolations of religion, and the satisfaction to be imparted by an assurance that of the illustrious deceased, as an honored member, a citizen, or a world, and the other, for the promotion of American art

"None knew him but to love him. None named him but to praise.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the designs illustrative of American history, and will, it is family of the deceased, and to the University Magazine, Ralestimated, cost \$14,416-as follows: the design and moeigh Standard, Wilmington and Fayetteville Papers, with a del, by Randolph Rodgers, \$8,000; and the execution in request that they be published.

JAMES S. BAKER, N. B. SHANNON, Committee. GEO. B. JOHNSON. JULIUS W. WRIGHT.

> For the Journal. DUPLIN COUNTY, Sept. 4th 1857.

Messes. Editors :- Agreeably to a promise made you some weeks since, I proceed to give you the result of an experiment made with the Chinese Sugar Millet. I planted. weighing probably some 4,000 pounds, was precipitated the 2nd day of May, on a hill side, on tolerably good sandy which has been productive of much evil and no good, with the utmost force and velocity a distance of seventy land, in drills three feet apart, and from six to eight seed yards. In its passage it struck a tree of considerable every step, (every 3 feet) in the drills-no manure of any size, near the roots, splitting the trunk, and causing it, sort was applied. My land was prepared as for cotton, by be a work of genuine philanthropy. Every day of my from the mere force of the shock, to break off at a dis-

a very bad stand. I may sa'ely say, not more than half a stand on the ground. It was sided out and hoed first, then mated cost of raising the statues to their place, \$500. do equal justice to all portions of the Union, and thus horribly mangled, that of the former having been thrown a thoroughly plowed and hoed again, which was all the work it received-no suckers or tillers were removed, which I wing is not yet designed. At the same time that Mr. regret, for in the first place, it was planted too thick, and | Crawford was invited to propose designs and estimates then it suckered freely, in consequence of which many of for the decoration of the eastern pediment and door of the stalks were small, tumbling down and tangling up so as the north wing Mr. Powers was invited to propose for to prevent it from receiving a due share of work, conse- the south wing. In his answer to Capt. Meigs he says: quently it suffered some from grass. So much for the cul-On the 1st inst., (Tuesday last.) I measured off one chain.

(11 yards) square, from an average spot, from which I obpresented a most appalling and heartrending sight— tained eleven quarts of Syrup, equal to the sample sent you Fragments of human skulls, brains, and limbs, were previously. It fell a small fraction under eleven quarts, valuable table of contents. Russell's rises more into the scattered in every direction. The building, machinery, though not much, which makes at the rate of one hundred

From one dozen stalks selected from the number of those on the measured land. I obtained a pint and a half, and lit The cause of the explosion is supposed to have been the more than a gill, which is not quite so good as others have done, but it is to be recollected that I put no manure of any sort to mine, my wish being to give it a fair trial on

The Syrup has been examined by competent judges, and is pronounced equal to, if not superior to the best New Orleans or sugarhouse Molasses.

Such is a faithful account of my experiment with the Chinese Sugar Millet, if you think it worthy a place in your pa-

BENJAMIN F. COBB.

Hon. Bedford Brown.—Last week we had the pleas- wonders. But I do not think that the United States of We notice that Withington & Eastman, large

We notice that Withington & Eastman, large

When the silent and beautiful valley,—the scream of the panther is heard in the stilly night—and not we still along.

How. Bedford Brown.—Last week we had the pleasure of the Hon. America, as they now exist, can be considered as confined to the Anglo-Saxon race. It is a matter of fair truther to the Anglo-Saxon race. It is a matter of fair truther to the Anglo-Saxon race. ther is heard in the stilly night—and nature still claims "old time" democrats, and a conversation with him was to say to you there is a very large proportion of the low solitary roler." In this was a very large proportion of the low solitary roler. resting-place of the dead,—more especially when they been enacted by the territorial legislature; and the juble been enacted by the territorial legislature; and the juble been enacted by the territorial legislature; and the juble been enacted by the territorial legislature; and the juble been enacted by the territorial legislature; and the juble been enacted by the territorial legislature; and the juble been enacted by the territorial legislature; and the juble been enacted by the territorial legislature; and the juble been enacted by the territorial legislature; and the juble been enacted by the territorial legislature; and the juble been enacted by the territorial legislature; and the juble been enacted by the territorial legislature; and the juble been enacted by the territorial legislature; and the juble been enacted by the territorial legislature; and the juble been enacted by the territorial legislature; and the juble been enacted by the territorial legislature; and the juble been enacted by the territorial legislature; and the juble been enacted by the territorial legislature; and the juble been enacted by the territorial legislature; and the juble been enacted by the territorial legislature; and the juble been enacted by the territorial legislature; and the juble been enacted by the territorial legislature; and the juble been enacted by the territorial legislature; and the juble been enacted by the territorial legislature; and the juble been enacted by the territorial legislature; and the juble been enacted by the territorial legislature; and the juble been enacted by the territorial legislature; and the juble been enacted by the territorial legislature; and the juble been enacted by the territorial legislature; and the juble been enacted by the territorial legislature; and the juble been enacted by the territorial legislature; and the juble been enacted by the territorial legislature; and the juble been enacted by the territorial legislature; and the juble by the territorial legislature; and the juble her solitary reign." In this region, the writer says, both pleasant and instructive to us. Mr. Brown was citizens of the United States who are Celts, not Anglo there are four veins of coal averaging from the coal averaging must know the shock that must be given to the feelings of the living when made aware of this outrage to the living when made aware of this outrage to the living the laws into effect. It is quite true that a controversy had previously arisen respecting the validity of the election of sugar and molasses, are due more to the manœuvres which position he occupied, with Hon. Robt. Strange of large proportion of what the previously arisen respecting the validity of the election of sugar and molasses, are due more to the manœuvres which position he occupied, with Hon. Robt. Strange of large proportion of what the previously arisen respecting the validity of the election of sugar and molasses, are due more to the manœuvres which position he occupied, with Hon. Robt. Strange of large proportion of what the previously arisen respecting the validity of the election of sugar and molasses, are due more to the manœuvres which position he occupied, with Hon. Robt. Strange of large proportion of what the previously arisen respecting the validity of the election of sugar and molasses, are due more to the manœuvres which position he occupied, with Hon. Robt. Strange of large proportion of what the previously arisen respecting the validity of the election of sugar and molasses, are due more to the manœuvres which position he occupied, with Hon. Robt. Strange of large proportion of what the previously arisen respecting the validity of the election of sugar and molasses, are due more to the manœuvres which position he occupied, with Hon. Robt. Strange of large proportion of what the previously arisen respecting the validity of the election of the character which is the previously arisen respecting the validity of the election of the character which is the previously arisen respecting the validity of the election of the character which is the previously arisen respecting the validation of the previously arisen respecting the previously arisen respecting the previously arisen respecting the previously arisen respecting the previously arisen respectively. of coal. This coal is very easily worked, and it is of the best quality for making iron yest body of which come. Which come is almost exclusively Spanish the best quality for making iron, vast beds of which ore, of superior quality, are close at hand. Some of the best of superior quality, are close at hand. Some of the best sound, reliable, consistent democrat, Bedford Brown has another of our States is almost exclusively French; and forests of white pine and white oak ever soon in Power lands and the best sound, reliable, consistent democrat, Bedford Brown has another of our States is almost exclusively French; and sound, reliable, consistent democrat, Bedford Brown has another of our States is almost exclusively French; and sound, reliable, consistent democrat, Bedford Brown has another of our States is almost exclusively French; and sound, reliable, consistent democrat, Bedford Brown has another of our States is almost exclusively French; and sound, reliable, consistent democrat, Bedford Brown has another of our States is almost exclusively French; and sound, reliable, consistent democrat, Bedford Brown has another of our States is almost exclusively French; and the best sound, reliable, consistent democrat, Bedford Brown has another of our States is almost exclusively belong, a State of the best sound, reliable, consistent democrat, Bedford Brown has another of our States is almost exclusively belong a state of the best sound. A carpenter named Brickhouse fell from the top forests of white pine and white oak ever seen in Pennno superiors—as a courteous, affable and unassuming the very State of which I am proud to belong, a State no superiors—as a courteous, affable and unassuming the very State of which I am proud to belong, a State no superiors—as a courteous, affable and unassuming the very State of which I am proud to belong a state of which I am proud to belong a state of which I am proud to belong a state of which I am proud to belong a state of which I am proud to belong a state of the State of which I am proud to belong a state of the state of the state of which I am proud to belong a state of the s gate elected to the House of Representatives, under a territorial law, had completed his term of service on the territorial law, had completed his term of service on the territorial law, had completed his term of service on the territorial law, had completed his term of service on the territorial law, had completed his term of service on the territorial law, had completed his term of service on the territorial law, had completed his term of service on the territorial law, had completed his term of service on the territorial law, had completed his term of service on the territorial law, had completed his term of service on the territorial law, had completed his term of service on the territorial law, had completed his term of service on the territorial law, had completed his term of service on the territorial law, had completed his term of service on the territorial law, had completed his term of service on the territorial law, had completed his term of service on the territorial law, had completed his term of service on the territorial law, had completed his term of service on the territorial law, had completed his term of service on the territorial law, had completed his term of service on the territorial law, had completed his term of service on the territorial law, had completed his term of service on the territorial law, had completed his term of service on the territorial law, had completed his term of service on the territorial law, had completed his term of service on the territorial law, had completed his term of service on the territorial law, had completed his term of service on the territorial law, had completed his term of service on the territorial law, had completed his term of service on the territorial law, had completed his term of service on the territorial law, had completed his term of service on the territorial law, had completed his term of service on the territorial law, had completed his term of service on the territorial law, had complete his term of service on the territorial law terms saw timber to the acre; and white oak in proportion is found. Much of the land is of the best quality for found. Much of the land is of the best quality for wheat and for grazing; and there is also a large body was known as the "Force Bill" (for subjugating South obliged to publish our laws in that language to be described by the control of the United States of the wheat and for grazing; and there is also a large body of lands known as sugar camp lands still spreads." He discharged his duty to his constituents and constitute the national character of the United States of constitute the national character is not exclusively

a few years ago he returned to North Carolina to spend guished sources of origin are Anglo Saxon, but as now the remainder of his days among his old friends and ac-Two Chicago ladies went to a ball the other evening in a furniture wagon—no ordinary carriage could contain the immense dresses they were.

the remainder of his days among his old friends and acquaintances, which we hope will be as pleasant and acquaintances, which we hope will be as pleasant and acquaintances, which we hope will be as pleasant and acquaintances, which we hope will be as pleasant and acquaintances, which we hope will be as pleasant and acquaintances, which we hope will be as pleasant and acquaintances, which we hope will be as pleasant and acquaintances, and not confined admirers.—Char. Democrat.

[From the Edinburgh Scotchman.] Beranger's Latest Lyric.

The following is a translation of what is supposed to be Beranger's latest composition : STIRLING BRIDGE-WALLACE. "You cannot pass!" was the stern reply of the Scottish sep

Deep River Improvement Company, to enable them directly To those who came from England's host, King Edward's terms to tellsoldier," cried the friars then, "beware our Sovereign" wrath Beware how you dispute to-day his army's onward path! Go tell your chief to send away his forces from this place, And yield himself) as well he may, to Edward's kingly

> You pass not by !" was still the cry of the Scottish senti Tell Surrey that his threats have failed our gallant hearts to quell; We throw him stern defiance back across that sluggish flood

Whose waters ere the day has closed shall purpled be with We came not here to treat; we came to win with our right The speedy disenthrallment of our own dear mountain land Ha! pass we not?" said fierce Warrene? "then let the

We'll drive them from their rocky perch with sword, and spear, and bow : They think, the boors, to emulate the deeds done in the pass Of old Thermopylæ, with great and Good Leonidas!

And let the Scottish rebels see how great is their mistake. "They must not pass !" now ran adown the forming Scottish

ranks As Surrey's armics spread themselves along the rivers banks A fierce invader's need be theirs on this eventful day, And, Scotland, yours a grand renown that ne'er can pass e, see! the northern shore they seek, the northern band

they gain : own, Scotchmen, from the crag, and sweep their leopards from the plain. They must not pass !" was still the cry of Scotia's men

It sounded on their battle plain and cowed their southers And, long before that Autumn day had reached its cheerless Of that great host that crossed the Forth so gay, so full of

A shattered, broken few were all that 'scaped the deadly They did not pass. The North was saved, and Scutland from that time That Stirling Bridge was won, now dates her glorious golden or on that bloody day was gained the freedom of her land and fadeless wreaths around her brows were twined by

Wallace' hand ; By his who raised old Scotland's name till Roman stars grew are monuments required to keep alive the fame of him?

\*The old chansonnier, over whose remains the grave has o lately closed, with that playful irony of which he was so great a master, adds, in a note to this line, that " a learned and public spirited acquaintance of his is projecting scheme for the building of a monument to Noah on Moun Arrarat. The fabric is to be an obelisk of Peterhead gran ite. An entablature on the one side of the basement is to record the account of the Deluge, as given in Genesis; and on the other, the name of the originator of the scheme, his birth, literary works, public spirited act," &c. further adds, that "a great meeting to promote this objecis to be held on the plains of Syria, and that all the decend ants of Shem and Japet are to be invited to subscribe to the monument fund." The meeting is to be held on the anniversary of the Flood, as settled by Newton's chro ology, and the Khan of Tartary and the Emperor of are to be the chief speakers.

## The Capitol Extension-Items of Cost.

The cost of the windows in the principal story of the north and south fronts of the Capitol extensions has been \$1.659 86 each, as follows: the marble itself, \$519 04: the workmanship on the two jambs, with brackets, cut in the solid, \$612; on the enriched entablature, or ornamental lintel, cut in the solid, \$361 31; on the pediment head, cut in the solid, \$116 66; on the two inner jambs and one head, \$7 50; on the sub-sill, \$8; and on the ashlar, cut from the same block as the pediment, \$5-35, The cost of the marble workmanship on each of the eastern-front door-ways has been \$4,076 39, as follows:

The cost of the two figures of statuary to be placed over each door is estimated at \$6,260, as follows: The amount paid Mr. Crawford for the design and models, ting in marble, \$3,600; the freight from Rome to Washington on the models, or on the statues, if executed at

Rome \$400. The doors themselves being bronze, and bearing bas relief designs illustrative of American history, it is estimated will cost \$13,200 for each wing, as follows: The design and plaster cast by Mr. Crawford, \$6,000; the door, if cast and chased in the Munich foundry, 7,000 the freight from Munich to Washington, \$200. If the doors are executed in this country, it is supposed that the cost will be somewhat greater. It is the intention to have one executed at Munich in the first foundry in the in this country. The door opening from the old hall of the House of Representatives into the corridor leading to the new hall, will also be of bronze, bearing bas-relief bronze, \$6,416. The model is to be executed in Italy and the castings in this country. These doors will be executed in the highest style of art, and entirely of

▲ magnificent mantle-piece for the Senate receptionroom is to be designed and modeled by Mr. Berth, of Washington, at a cost of \$500, and is to be executed in marble and bronze in this city.

The statute of the Indian girl kneeling with a large shell, and intended as a fountain-piece for one of the principal stairways, was designed and modeled, and the statue itself finished, by an artist on the Capitol, at intervals, and is estimated to have cost the government

The statuary intended for the eastern pediment of the north wing of the Capitol, designed and modeled by Mr. Crawford, and now in a forward state of execution in marble in this city, it is estimated will cost \$46,260, as From some cause, (unfavorable Spring I suppose,) I got follows: Design and models, \$18,000; freight from Rome, \$2,800; marble, \$1,960; cutting, \$23,000; esti-

The statuary for the eastern pediment of the south "I have not time to prepare designs for the decoration of our Capitol buildings—even if it were a desirable object for me to propose for a commission from the govern-

ment of my country.' For the design and model of the Statue of Liberty intended to surmount the new dome of the Capitol, Mr. Crawford is to receive \$3,000.

Well Said.—Mr. Dallas (says the Washington Star) deserves the thanks of his countrymen at large for the straightforward way in which he rebuked the prevailing tendency, in some quarters of the Union, to toady England in the matter of professing that our people are altogether of and from her. As the phrase goes, we are all "Anglo-Saxons"-which is by no means the truth. The occasion on which Mr. Dallas pricked the bubble to which we refer, was in his speech delivered not long since at Boston, England, at the festival in honor of the

memory of the Rev. John Cotton, when and where he

spoke as follows :--

Washington Union.

"There are topics, I confess, I should like to touch on but the advanced hour of the evening forbids me. There is one however, I must beg of you to excuse me for inopposite side make mention of what is called the Anglo Saxon race. Well, that no doubt is a very distinguis ed race. It is entitled to praise, for it has accomplished America. That country, therefore, is not exclusively After leaving the Senate he removed to Missouri, but Anglo-Saxon. Undoubtedly some of its most distinguished the senate he removed to Missouri, but Anglo-Saxon.